

"Be not dismayed, dear Clara," said the bridegroom, in a low voice in her ear. "Your generous confidence shall never be betrayed."

Clara, who had been gradually raising her eyes from the floor, as they recovered the sense of vision, perceived that every face was turned towards the bridegroom, with a stare of amazement. It was more than curiosity. It was wonder mixed with incredulity. Involuntarily following the direction of their glances, she raised her own to the face of him on whose arm she was leaning, and a wild exclamation escaped her lips. It was Washington Graham that supported her. Washington Graham, with all that high-bred elegance of dress and manner, which distinguished him from all others. The waving hair carelessly shading the brow of marble whiteness, the complexion, the air, were Washington Graham's; but the dark, lustrous eyes, whose glance had so often thrilled to her very soul, and which were now bent down on her pale, bewildered countenance, were the eyes of Rover.

"Clara, dear Clara," cried he, "the hue of the Gypsy, the garb of the Pedlar, alone are wanting; but the faith of the lover, the vows of the bridegroom, remain. Forgive the deception I have practised in concert with my romantic cousin here, whose guardian genius has been constantly exerted in my behalf, to prove whether I could be loved for myself alone."

"Yes," added Gertrude, turning towards the company, with inimitable grace, and thus diverting their attention from Clara's unconquerable emotion, "suffer me to finish the explanation. I know all our friends are interested in hearing. My cousin came hither disgusted with recent proofs of the treachery of those who were attracted towards him by the mere distinctions of wealth and fortune, and laying aside their gaudy trappings, he assumed the disguise of a poor and lowly man."

"But what upon earth made him think of passing off for a Pedlar?" exclaimed an old lady who had been rubbing her spectacles half a dozen times, to ascertain if she could see distinctly. Every one smiled at the sudden interrogation.

"I had written to him," rejoined Gertrude, "of Clara's history, and of her invincible horror of the very name; and he, in the proud confidence of his own unimpaired excellence, resolved to encounter the most obdurate prejudices, that he might have the glory of conquering them. How he has succeeded, your own congratulating hearts can now bear witness."

"But I can't for my life think," continued the persevering old lady, "why she didn't find him out. I know nobody could have deceived me in that way."

Gertrude spoke in a low voice to Washington Graham, who gently withdrawing from the trembling hand that clung to his arm for support, smiled and left the apartment. Clara followed him with her eyes, as if she feared he was about to vanish like the phantasmagora of a dream, and there was a dead pause in the whole assembly. In a few minutes the door re-opened, and a young man appeared, dressed in a plain suit of the darkest green, his hair combed in shading waves over his darkened brow, his complexion tinged with the same Gypsy dye—"Rover!" exclaimed Clara, and sprang forward with a bound of inexpressible delight. Every remaining doubt vanished, and she wept in the fulness of her joy.

The old lady put on her spectacles, and looking close in his face, declared she never would have known him from Adam—only there was a sort of look out of the eyes, that was like nobody else in the world but himself.

There was now a general rush of congratulation towards Clara, and she was almost smothered with caresses from those who, a few hours before, thought it would be a disgrace to visit her again. The bride of Washington Graham was a very different person from the bride of a Pedlar, but Clara's heart whispered that Rover and Washington Graham were the same.

"Well," said the lady of the spectacles, after the bridegroom had resumed his character as Washington Graham, and the wedding was concluded. "I never saw any thing like these Stanleyes, for the luck that follows them; but I would not advise any of the young folks to get such romantic notions into the heads for all that. Every old woman with a Mob Cap don't turn into a rich young widow, nor every Pedlar into a Fine Gentleman."

A NEW KIND OF SPECULATION IN MASSACHUSETTS.—The Stockbridge Visitor gives the following account of a speculation made recently in the town of Great Barrington, Berkshire county:—

In a portion of the town of Great Barrington, lives one Austin, until recently a sorrowing widower. The wife of Austin not long since died, leaving him a daughter aged seventeen years. Like most who have been blest with excellent wives, he was extremely uncomfortable in his bereaved state. Hard by lived a neighbor, whose happiness with a wife Austin envied. Austin one day mourned with his neighbor over his own hard lot, while he congratulated him upon the possession of such an excellent wife. The neighbor seemed to think he would prefer the daughter of Austin as a companion, to his own wife, valuable as she was. A swap was finally proposed and agreed to. Austin received a little "boot" on account of the difference in the age of the females. The females making no objection, the change was effected. Austin received and has for months lived with the wife of his neighbor, who makes good the place of her whose loss he had mourned. The daughter of Austin furnished the man with a wife with which he is well pleased, congratulating himself not a little that he has swapped off his old wife for a "brandy one, and only had to pay five dollars to boot."

WHAT A CONSTELLATION!—It is well for an honest man occasionally to recur to the list of active instruments and strolling missionaries by whose aid the immaculate federal-whig party got into power in 1840. The names of Ogile, Bond, Beer, Stanley, Bela Badger, Glenworth, Jeffers, High Constable Blaney, Robert Looney, John Strine, Matthew L. Davis, Hosea J. Lewis, and Charles F. Mitchell, grace the roll. Such are

the beauties who were continually employed by the Bank aristocracy in fabricating and circulating all sorts of calumnies against the Democratic Administration. Such are the "moral lepers" relied upon to sustain the grave charge of misconduct that have from time to time been brought against the last administration and its agents! [Salem Advertiser.]

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

MONDAY, JUNE 6.

IN HOUSE. On motion of Mr. Fessenden, the committee took up the bill making provision for the payment of the militia of the State of Maine. Mr. Johnson of Tennessee moved to amend, so as to provide payment for certain horses lost in the Florida service. Mr. J. said that the sum asked by this amendment was only a reappropriation made by the act of 1839, which had gone to the surplus fund.

Mr. Clifford had no doubt but the amendment of the gentleman from Tennessee was correct, and he should probably vote for the appropriation it contemplated, if offered in another shape, but he objected to its being tacked to this bill. He remembered that in the 26th Congress, when the bill providing for the claims of the State of Maine was under consideration, similar attempts were made to annex the claims of other States to it, and consequently, it was delayed so much, thereby, that it was lost, for want of time. He begged that gentleman would let this bill stand on its own merits, and bringing forward the claims of their own States in some other way. He would be willing then to attend to the claims of the other States.

Mr. Fessenden also offered his objections to connecting other objects with this bill. Mr. Warren moved an amendment, providing for the claims of the State of Georgia; and after a debate, in which Messrs. Warren, McKay, Cooper of Georgia, Fessenden, Allen, Gamble, Johnson of Tennessee, and Adams took part, the question was taken on both amendments successively, and they were rejected.

Mr. McKay offered an amendment, striking out the appropriation for knapsacks, muskets, &c., which was also rejected.

The committee then rose and reported the bills to the House; when the amendments to the navy pension fund bill was concurred in, and it was read a third time and passed.

The House also took up the bill making appropriations for the payment of the Maine militia for services which they had rendered. It was read a third time and passed.

TUESDAY, JUNE 7.

IN SENATE. The Senate proceeded to the consideration of the Apportionment bill. The question pending, when the Senate adjourned yesterday, was the motion of Mr. Wright to amend the following section of the bill:

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That in every case when a State is entitled to more than one representative, and the number to which each State shall be entitled under the apportionment, shall be elected by districts, composed of contiguous territory, equal in number to the number of representatives to which said State may be entitled—no one district electing more than one representative.

Mr. Wright had moved to strike out from the above section the words "no one district electing more than one representative," and to insert the words "as far as that can be done in conformity with the established election systems of the States; but no State shall, by virtue of the provisions of this section, consider itself called upon to divide counties, or other election districts, for the purpose of furnishing single districts."

After debate, the question was taken and the amendment lost, yeas 19, nays 29—[a strict party vote.] Mr. Walker offered to amend, (at the suggestion of Mr. Linn,) by adding a proviso "that the provisions of this law shall not affect the election of members to the 28th Congress," and the yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. Williams called the attention of the Senate to the position in which his State (Maine) would be placed by this second section. The last winter, when the Legislature of that State was in session, it was believed by that body that the State would be entitled to eight representatives under a new ratio. They therefore passed a law to district the State for eight members, and provided in the same bill that if there should be a different number assigned her, the election should be by a general ticket. The Legislature having met, subsequently, by a special call, finding that Maine might be entitled to a different number than eight, proceeded to pass an additional law, districting the State for nine and ten. But, by the ratio fixed in this bill, she would be entitled to seven only. No provision having been made to district the State for such a number, (seven) the election would have to be made by general ticket. It would take place in September. If this amendment was adopted, it would relieve his State from the embarrassment of the position in which the second section of this bill would place her. After further debate, and without taking any question, the Senate adjourned.

IN HOUSE. Mr. Clifford presented the resolutions of the Legislature of Maine in relation to the pay and mileage of members of Congress.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 8.

IN SENATE. The act to provide for the settlement of the claim of the State of Maine for the services of her militia, having been returned from the House of Representatives, with an amendment, the amendment was read, and concurred in by the Senate.

The apportionment Bill was then taken up. The question pending was the amendment introduced by Mr. Linn, to exempt the elections for the next Congress from the operations of the second section, in the following words:—

"Provided, That the provisions of this law shall not affect the election of members to the twenty-eighth Congress."

Mr. Bayard moved to amend the amendment, by adding the following words:—

"In those cases in which, by the existing law of any State, the election is by a general ticket."

Mr. Bayard's motion was lost; Yeas 19, nays 24.

Mr. Linn's amendment was then agreed to—Yeas 23, nays 22.

[Messrs. Berrien, Henderson, Crafts, and

Rives, were the only Whigs in the affirmative.]

This vote was then reconsidered—Yeas 24, nays 23, and then again carried in the affirmative, by the same vote, as before; viz: 23 to 22. So the amendment of Mr. Linn was adopted.

Mr. Allen moved to strike out the whole of the second section as amended.

On this motion the yeas and nays were demanded, and ordered, and resulted, yeas 21, nays 24.

[Messrs. Berrien and Rives were the only Whigs in the affirmative.]

The Senate then adjourned by a party vote.

THURSDAY, JUNE 9.

IN SENATE. The Senate proceeded to consider the apportionment bill, as in committee of the whole. Mr. Allen moved the following amendment, to come in after the 2d section:— "Provided, That nothing in this section shall be so construed as to require the subdivision of any county or city in any State, with a view to the formation of single districts, when such subdivision would be contrary to the existing law or usages of such States, and to the habits and customs of the people thereof."—Rejected, yeas 19, nays 27. [A strict party vote.] Mr. Benton moved to add a proviso, "That such districts shall be, as nearly as practicable, equal to the number of their inhabitants." The motion was agreed to, yeas 30, nays 10. The bill was then reported back from the committee on the whole.

The question then came up on concurring with the committee of the whole in the amendment allowing an additional member to each State having a fraction greater than a moiety of the ratio. Mr. Wright called for the yeas and nays, and they were ordered. And the amendment was concurred in—yeas 27, nays 19. The amendment altering the ratio from 50,179 to 70,680 was also concurred in. The next amendment, providing "That the provisions of this law shall not affect the election of members of the twenty-eighth Congress," was rejected, yeas 23, and nays 25. [Messrs. Berrien, Henderson, and Rives were the only whigs who voted in the affirmative.]

The next question was on concurring with the committee of the whole in Mr. Benton's amendment, providing that the district shall consist, as nearly as practicable, of an equal number of inhabitants. Mr. Graham observed, that this might occasion divisions of counties. Mr. Merrick thought that the regulation of the districts should be left to the States themselves. Mr. Tallmadge hoped the amendment would not be adopted. It would be a great inconvenience to his State, as counties and cities would be divided. Mr. Woodbury reminded gentlemen that a very decided vote by yeas and nays, had been taken on the subject of dividing counties or cities. He was very much obliged to the Senator from Missouri for the introduction of the amendment; which he should have proposed himself, had not the Senator brought it forward. Mr. Conrad considered this amendment would render the division of counties inevitable, and for that reason he would vote against it. The amendment was adopted, by yeas and nays, 30 to 16, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Allen, Archer, Bagby, Bates, Benton, Berrien, Buchanan, Calhoun, Clayton, Cuthbert, Evans, Fulton, Henderson, King, Linn, McRoberts, Mangum, Porter, Preston, O. H. Smith, P. Smith, Sturgeon, Tappan, Walker, White, Wilcox, Williams, Woodbury, Wright, and Young—30.

NAYS—Messrs. Barrow, Bayard, Choate, Conrad, Crafts, Graham, Kerr, Merrick, Miller, Morehead, Phelps, Rives, Simmons, Sprague, Tallmadge, and Woodbridge—16.

FRIDAY, JUNE 10.

The apportionment bill was then taken up. Mr. Tallmadge moved to reconsider the vote taken yesterday on ordering the amendments to be engrossed and the bill read a third time; whereupon

Mr. Walker called for the yeas and nays, which were ordered, and resulted, yeas 26, nays 18.

[Messrs. Berrien and Rives were the only whigs in the negative.]

Mr. White then moved to reconsider the vote by which the following amendment was concurred in, viz:

"Provided, That each district shall contain, as near as may be, an equal number of inhabitants to be represented."

After a debate of five hours, the question was taken, and the vote reconsidered, yeas 25, nays 20. [Mr. Berrien was the only whig in the negative.]

The question again returned on adopting a proviso.

Mr. King moved to amend by inserting at the end of the proviso, the words, "not differing in any case more than five thousand." The amendment to the proviso was rejected, yeas 19, nays 24. [Mr. Berrien was the only whig in the affirmative.]

Mr. Tappan moved to amend the proviso by adding not in any case more than 10,000. This was disagreed to—yeas 19, nays 20.

Mr. Benton moved to amend by adding to the proviso, "not in any case more than 24,000," and the amendment was agreed to, by a vote of 23 to 18.

The question was then stated on agreeing to the proviso, as amended, and decided in the negative, as follows: yeas 19, nays 24. [Mr. Berrien was the only whig in the affirmative.]

Mr. Walker submitted the following as an amendment to the second section, viz:

"Provided, That so much of this act as directs the State Legislatures to divide their respective States into districts, shall be regarded as directory only, Congress not assuming the power to instruct the State Legislatures."

The amendment was disagreed to, yeas 19, nays 25.

The bill was then ordered to be engrossed, and afterwards finally passed, yeas 23, nays 10. Adjourned.

The going to Boston fever is up, and rising. On the 3d inst. 87 passengers went on board the Express and Telegraph from this place, and on the 6th, 70. To visit Boston for a dollar, exclusive of meals, and in 24 hours, is a great inducement to those who for pleasure, business, or curiosity would visit the city. [Belfast paper.]

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

PARIS, JUNE 21, 1842.

THE APPORTIONMENT BILL.

The proceedings of the U. S. Senate, in reference to the Apportionment Bill, involve very important principles, and we have therefore, given a full and detailed account of them in our Congressional Abstract. They deserve to be read, and they deserve to be remembered. They are full of that tyranny, injustice, contempt of the States, and contempt of the people, which ever characterize ascendant federalism, and heap to overflowing, the cup of its iniquities.

No fact is more clear, from the recorded history of the country, than that the jurisdiction of Congress over the mode of electing Representatives to Congress, is, so to speak, appellate, and not original: and to be exercised only in extreme cases and when the existence of the Government demands it. The State Legislature might, under the influence of disaffection, refuse to make any provisions for elections, or might make impossible or impracticable provisions. In such a case the power to interfere ought to exist in the Federal Government, in order to maintain itself in being, and it was to meet precisely that case, and no other, that the power was granted.

But for no purpose does it exist in the form, in which it is now undertaken to be exercised. Congress have the power to "MAKE" regulations, as to "the time, place and manner" of holding elections. If the power be really absolute, original, and unlimited; it is a power to be exercised directly, and not through the medium of the States. Congress may direct for the election of Representatives, but cannot order and direct the States to do it. If it possesses the power, it must exercise it itself, and not by deputy.

The manner in which this bill undertakes to interfere in the internal policy of the States, is as bad, as its want of Constitutional sanction is manifest. If it was really important to establish the district system by a law of Congress, why not have excepted the elections to the next Congress, for which several of the States have already made provision, not anticipating, as indicated they had no reason to anticipate, such a law? In one State (Missouri) the election will actually have terminated before notice of the law can reach its authorities. Why insult and degrade its sovereignty, by nullifying its election laws, and insult its people, by nullifying an election made under them? Why provoke a collision with the States, by these wanton and arbitrary requirements, so entirely unimportant to the ostensible principle of the bill, and adopted apparently for the mere purpose of vexation?

The last votes of the federal majority of the Senate, involve a principle still more detestable. The original bill made no provision that the districts required by it should be equal in population, or as nearly so as practicable. Such a provision inserted as an amendment, on motion of Col. Benton, they struck out, after a caucus over night, and then voted down every similar amendment. They even refused to require that no district should contain an excess of more than 24,000 inhabitants, and have left out of the bill entirely, the great principle of republican representation, that equal numbers of the people shall have an equal representation. They did so, designedly, upon deliberation and with an object in view; and that object was the removal of the only effectual check upon gerrymandering, which can exist. With the right to make one district with 500,000 inhabitants, and another with 5,000, federalism, if it should chance to recover its ascendancy in the States, would put an end to the liberties of the people by its frauds.

Such is the Apportionment Bill of 1842; the only one the federal party ever had an opportunity to make; and of course, the worst one, the country ever saw.—Augusta Age.

FOURTH OF JULY.

The Washingtonians and Martha Washingtonians of Paris propose to celebrate the approaching Anniversary of our National Independence at the Meeting House on Paris Hill, on Washingtonian principles.

A collation will be provided at the Town Hall by the community, voluntarily. A general invitation is extended to our Brethren and Sisters of other towns. An Address may be expected by GEORGE F. EMERY, Esq.

Paris, June 18, 1842.

[The interesting story entitled "THE MON CAR" which is concluded in this number of the Democrat, is copied from the Philadelphia Saturday Courier.—We learn, by the way, that this story cost the Publishers of that paper \$100. If they pay at that rate for the original stories with which their valuable paper is filled weekly, they must have an excellent list of paying subscribers.]

The Courier is one of the most interesting and useful family papers published in the Union. Terms \$2, in advance.

"THE UNIVERSE AH-OY!"

The publisher of the Boston Notion has given the above title, stating that he is shortly coming out with a "Leviathan Newspaper"—"A stupendous printed sheet"—"An intellectual Giant"—a trifle larger than the Atlantic Ocean. It will contain printed matter to the amount of near sixteen thousand inches, or one hundred and four square feet. It will contain two entire novels by Bulwer and James, and a new novel by Mrs. Gore, with a host of tales, romances, &c, besides about two hundred splendid engravings.

Wholesale prices to agents and others \$20 per hundred—fifty copies, \$10—twenty-five copies, \$5. Persons clubbing, nine copies, \$2; fourteen, \$3; twenty, \$4; single copies, 25 cents.

MAINE INDEMNITY BILL.

A Bill to indemnify this State for the military expenses of the Aroostook expedition, has at length become a law. Tardy justice is better than none.

The United States Bank, now under attachment, is to be sold on the second of July next.

The N. H. House of Representatives have passed a resolution, for bringing the present session to a close on Saturday next, with the view of having an extra session the present year, for the purpose of revising the laws of the State.

For the Oxford Democrat.

The "Oxford County Agricultural Society" had an adjourned meeting on Wednesday, the 15th inst. Henry Rust, Esq. of Norway, at his request, was excused from serving as Treasurer and Collector, and Moses Hammond, Esq. of Paris, was elected in his stead.

The following resolution was offered by Mr. Beal of Norway:—"Resolved, That no Premium be allowed to any person not belonging to the Society." It was remarked in favor of the passage of the resolution, that those who do not become members of the Society ought not to have the same privileges as those who subscribe to the Constitution and By-Laws and pay their Dollar.

On the other hand, it was contended that as our Society purports to be a County Society, organized under an act of incorporation by the Legislature of the State, whereby we expect to receive a sum of money from the State, annually, equal to the sum raised by membership, (not, however, exceeding three hundred dollars); as this money is paid to the State by taxes upon the whole community, and we shall not probably offer premiums exceeding in amount the sum received of the State: Therefore we ought to adopt a liberal policy as well towards those who do not belong to the Society as to those who do.

By an Act passed by the Legislature, approved March 1st, 1842, it is provided, that "Any Agricultural or Horticultural Society, availing itself of the benefit of the eighty second chapter of the Revised Statutes, may, by by-laws or otherwise, provide that, in cases in which a premium or premiums shall be awarded to any person who is not a member of such Society, there shall be deducted from the premium or premiums so awarded, for the benefit of said Society, a sum equal to the annual assessment upon the members thereof."

Hence we may infer, that other Societies grant or propose to grant premiums to persons who do not belong to them. And we may reasonably and safely infer that we shall lose nothing by adopting a liberal policy towards the liberal, republican people of "Old Oxford." The Resolution was laid upon the table.

The Society now numbers one hundred and three members, thirty-three of whom are in Norway, twenty-nine in Paris, thirteen in Turner, ten in Bethel, nine in Sumner, two in Backfield, two in Waterford, two in Andover, one in Oxford, one in Hartford, and one in Howard's Gore. The Committee in Norway give assurance that their number shall be increased to fifty, and the Committee in Paris say they have ten or twelve names on a paper not returned, and they will increase the number to fifty or more. There are papers in several towns containing the names of members that have not been returned. And Gentlemen give encouragement that they shall be able to increase their numbers largely.

The prospects of the Society are flattering. Nothing is wanting to ensure success but perseverance. The appropriate Committees will soon offer premiums on such articles as they shall deem expedient, to be published in due time.

The Society adjourned to meet at Lincoln Hall on Wednesday, the 24th day of August next, at two o'clock P.M.

The Legislature of New Hampshire have elected the Hon. Leonard Wilcox, as Senator in Congress, to supply the place of the Hon. Franklin Pierce, resigned.

French Policy. The Paris Courier Francaise, in the course of some remarks on the tariffs of Spain and England, says, "By going with the United States in political questions, we shall keep the cabinet of London in check, and in drawing closer our commercial connections with England we shall render the United States more tractable on that point. Let us, therefore, take counsel from our interests."

WHAT DO THEY MEAN?

IN LESS THAN NINE MONTHS, the present Congress will cease to exist, and it has not yet made any provision for the election of a new one. Do the federal leaders, after DISGRACING the Government now intend to DESTROY it?—Age.

From the Eastern Argus.

REGULAR NOMINATIONS.

Importance of selecting good candidates.

We presume it is unnecessary to go into a long argument, to prove to the Democracy of this, or any other State, that a strict, and rigid adherence to regular nominations, is the only possible way by which they can hope to promote, and insure the ultimate triumph of their principles. It is no uncommon thing to hear men cry out against party nominations, and party discipline; and even against party in any form. But such men are either knaves or fools, or both. Nothing can be done in a free government without party.—There can be no parties in despotisms, and no popular parties in monarchies, and aristocracies. It is only in free governments, where the whole people take part in the public affairs that popular parties are known. There are no political parties in Russia, China, Persia, Egypt, and Turkey, unless the monarch may chance to be one party, and the nobles another, in a quarrel for the power that grinds the masses to the dust.

In this country he, who cries out against party organization, does so, either because he is ignorant, or because he desires to organize a party opposed to parties, for some sinister purpose.—We have an illustration of this kind of knavery in the present Tyler party, who are constantly declaiming against the democratic party, and the whig party; and calling upon the people to support the President, just as though these two parties were composed of something else than people. Tyler has discarded the two great parties of the nation; and has the vanity to think that his mighty conscientiousness, and the perpetual declarations of his organ, that "we," (the Madisonian) "pledged for a chief magistrate whose whole heart is devoted to his Country," will make him popular.

Capt. Tyler and the Madisonian are striving to get up a Tyler party, to re-elect the Capt. and make that paper the organ of Congress, all for the good of the Country—under the name of no party, but party under the name people. This is all demagoguism of course, and of the silliest kind.

gratuitous Society" had an
ndnesday, the 15th inst.
rway, at his request, was ex-
re-treasurer and Collector, and
of Paris, was elected in his

was offered by Mr. Beal of
that no Premium be allowed
to the Society." It was
message of the resolution, that
members of the Society ought
loges as those who subscribe
-Laws and pay their Dollar
was contended that as our
County Society, organized
tion by the Legislature of the
to receive a sum of money
equal to the sum raised by
r, exceeding three hundred
to the State by taxes up-
and we shall not probably
in amount the sum received
we ought to adopt a liberal
se who do not belong to the

the Legislature, approved
ided, that "Any Agricultu-
rally, availing itself of the be-
napter of the Revised Sta-
otherwise, provided that, in
or premiums shall be award-
a member of such Society,
om the premium or premi-
sum of said Society, a sum
ment upon the members

that other Societies grant or
to persons who do not be-
y reasonably and safely in-
thing by adopting a liberal
republican people of "Old
was laid upon the table.

ers one hundred and three
whom are in Norway, twen-
in Turner, ten in Bethel,
ckfield, two in Waterville,
xford, one in Hartford, and
The Committee in Norway
number shall be increased
is in Paris say they have ten
not returned, and they will
y more or more. There are pa-
taining the names of mem-
returned, and Gentlemen
ey shall be able to increase

ociety are flattering. Not-
cess but perseverance.
ness will soon offer premi-
y shall deem expedient, to
to meet at Lincoln Hall on
of August next, at two

Hampshire have elected
as Senator in Congress, to
Franklin Pierce, resigned.
is Courier Francaise, in the
he tariffs of Spain and Eng-
the United States in polit-
of the cabinet of London in
our commercial connec-
render the United States
nt. Let us, therefore, take

HEY MEAN?
E MONTHS, the present
and it has not yet made
of a new one. Do the
RACING the Government
it?—Age.

ern Argus.
MINATIONS.
ing good candidates.
necessary to go into a long
e Democracy of this or-
et, and rigid adherence
is the only possible way
to promote, and insure
their principles. It is
ear men cry out against
party discipline; and
form. But such men
e, or both. Nothing can
ment without party.—
in despotisms, and no
chies, and aristocracies,
ments, where the whole
public affairs that popu-
There are no political
ia, Persia, Egypt, and
reah may chance to be
s another, in a quar-
nds the masses to the

o cries out against par-
either because he is ig-
sures to organize a party
ime sinister purpose,—
of this kind of knavery
y, who are constantly
democratic party, and
the upon the people to sup-
s are thought these two par-
something else than peo-
the two great parties
the vanity to think that
ness, and the perpetual
that "we," the Madis-
magistrate whose "who
surers," will make him

adisonian are striving to
re-elect the Capt. and
of Congress, all for
-under the name of
the name people. This
course, and of the silliest

From the tea party of the earliest days of the
Revolution, throughout every movement of the
friends of liberty and equality, up to this period,
not one efficient step has been taken, without
party. The democratic party elected Thomas
Jefferson—and each succeeding democratic Pres-
ident. The democratic party have broken down,
in the several States, clerical tyranny, and given
to the Church the fruits, and the blessings of vol-
untary contributions, instead of legal and com-
pulsory taxation. They have, in a great meas-
ure, abolished religious tests, for office, and legal
testimony. They have abolished, in some
States, imprisonment for debt, and modified it in
others. They have broken down that mother of
mercenary harlots, the United States Bank, and
overturned the nick-named, American System.—
And they will abolish capital punishments—re-
form the criminal codes of the States and nation,
and finish what they have so well begun, by es-
tablishing every where the principles of equal
rights, and universal and exact justice to all—
without favor or privileges to any.

The importance of party organization, in or-
der to accomplish any great purpose, in a free
government, and the necessity of adhering to reg-
ular nominations, and systematic plans, render
it of the highest importance that the persons se-
lected for office, at the primary party meetings,
should be of fair moral characters. Indeed, with
a party that aims at the success of its candidates
as a preliminary step to the success of its dis-
tinctive principles, the selection of honest, and
honorable men, as candidates for the suffrages of
the people, to fill important offices of honor and
trust, should be considered as absolutely indis-
pensable. This course, alone, appears proper
both as a question of expediency as well as of
principle.

In elections, frequently closely contested, and
always liable to be so, good policy requires, that
party candidates should be of a character to de-
serve not only the full vote of the party bringing
them forward, but also the vote of a class of moral
men, who care little for the distinctive prin-
ciple of parties; and vote wholly with reference
to the personal character and qualifications of
candidates. No man, no matter how sorry a
character he may possess himself, but what pre-
fers, all other things being equal, to be represent-
ed by a good character rather than a bad one.—
He prefers it both from pride and a desire to be
assured that his interests will be safe.

We do not ask what church a man attends, or
what is his occupation. All professions and all
occupations are alike honorable, if equally useful
to mankind—and if there be any difference, it is
in favor of the most useful. Of those, whose
employment is not manual labor, perhaps the
School-Master is the most useful member of so-
ciety; and of those, whose employment is manu-
al labor, perhaps the Farmer is the most useful.
But in selecting men for public trusts we would
make no invidious distinctions. Moral and in-
tellectual qualifications, and adherence to cor-
rect political principles, should be the only test.
Those, who make others, do it either because
they are captious, or have some selfish ends in
view.

We cannot, therefore, but hope that the dem-
ocratic party, in every section of the State, will
look well to the characters of their candidates
for office. Moral and religious people should
not excuse themselves from being present at the
primary caucuses of their party, or from taking
an active part in them. Secularism may flour-
ish when those filling the public offices of hon-
or and trust, are immoral, but moral honesty,
never.

Parents, who wish well to their children,
should look into the merits of this matter.—
When young persons, behold them of bad, and
doubtful character, elevated to places of public
confidence, the influence upon their minds can-
not be otherwise than bad. They see their pa-
rents, and those older and wiser than them-
selves, reposing confidence in unworthy charac-
ters, and they naturally ask themselves the value
of virtue.

Let it be an unflinching maxim, with every man,
having a vote to cast, to trust no man in public
life and with public business that he would not
trust in private life, and with his own private
business. Let men of unimpeachable morals,
men, who can pass the ordeal of an election-
ing campaign, unscathed, by the canvass, and
of good common sense, sound in the democratic
faith, be every where selected as the democratic
candidates, and the whigs of Maine will be left,
at the close of the approaching September elec-
tion, without hope. The democratic majority of
10,000 may very easily be increased, to 15,000
or 20,000. Let the motto, in every County and
District be, every thing for the cause,—good men,
and true, for office,—REGULAR NOMINATIONS,
and party usages.

A NO PARTY QUESTION.—We hope when our
different Senatorial Conventions meet, of either
political party, that an expression of opinion will
be taken as to the propriety of changing the Ses-
sions of the Legislature from winter to summer.
It is our opinion that a summer would be atten-
ded with but little, if any, over half the expense
of a winter Session. The bill for fuel and fire-
tenders is no light tax. This would be saved by
a summer session. Then all are aware that much
more business can be performed in a long, com-
fortable, summer day than in a short, cold, win-
ter day. Consequently the sessions would be a
number of weeks shorter. In our opinion a sum-
mer Session would not exceed 9 or 6 weeks, so
anxious would the members be to return home to
look after their domestic affairs. Under the
present arrangement the Sessions are spun out
ten, twelve and sometimes more weeks, because
the bulk of the members have nothing to call
them home, and are fond of \$2 a day. The ex-
cuse made by some, that summer sessions would
tend to introduce more professional men and
loafers into the Legislature to the exclusion of
farmers, is erroneous. Let such an objection look
about himself, and find, if he can, the farmer who
would decline a seat in the legislature, at a sum-
mer Session, if elected. We have sometimes
feared that this argument was started by members
who look upon their seat as a source of profit,
and who hope to get back again.

We hope the press throughout the State will
draw attention to this subject that action may be

had upon it at the approaching Conventions, and
the views of the people, as far as may be, ascer-
tained.—Belfast Republican Journal

We agree entirely with the Journal as it re-
gards the advantages of summer over winter Ses-
sions of the Legislature. The expenses would be
only about one half to the State, and much
less to the members themselves. There would
be much less dissipation too probably, in summer
than winter. As to filling the legislature with
loafers, if there be any danger from that quarter,
one season would be as bad as another. We
wity the community that have so little sense as to
send loafers to Congress or the State Legislature,
to represent them. If the substantial farmers,
mechanics, and business men cannot find one of
their number, in each representative district,
willing to serve them, at \$2 per day in summer,
let the pay be raised to \$3, or even \$4 per day.
This would be cheaper in the end than the win-
ter sessions. But there is no danger that men of
the right stamp will not be found willing, and
eager desirous, to represent the people at \$2 per
day. We go for the summer sessions. The
New Hampshire Legislature meets the first
of June, and their sessions are usually about half
as long as ours. Besides, no State in the Union
can boast so many intelligent farmers in her leg-
islature, as this our nearest neighbor.—Eastern
Argus.

The P. M. GENERAL. When Mr Wickliffe
first came into office, he arrested the system of
proscription, then at its height in his Depart-
ment under the auspices of Mr Granger, and un-
til recently, we have only known of an occasion-
al removal. Within a short time, however, the
guillotine has again been put in motion, and the
postmasters of Hebron, Wiscasset, Lebanon, Sa-
co, and Vassalboro', have been decapitated.

The administration of Mr. Tyler is so entirely
inefficient, so distracted in its councils, and so
completely destitute of any amity in its move-
ments, that it is impossible to form any definite
idea of its policy, or rather, it has no policy.—
Its different members unrestrained by any com-
mon control, move, each in his own way, and of
course, in many contradictory.

Among those who have "bamboozled" most
successfully, Mr Evans deserves to rank high.—
Whenever he desired an appointment, he assumed
an aspect, just enough tinged with Tyler-
ism, to carry the point. To affect the appoint-
ment of his protegee to the P. O. in this town, he
was obliged to make a speech in favor of the
"Exchequer." Ordinarily he has not been driv-
en to such desperate length, but has effected his
objects at much less cost. Once effected, he will
whistle, poor Mr. Tyler down the wind, and re-
sume his natural position in the ranks of undoubt-
ed and Simon Pure Federalism.

In vain is it affirmed that "the day of decep-
tion is over." No such thing. A born ass is
game for knaves to his dying day; all experience
is lost upon him; and all teaching is in vain.—
What hope is there, then, for Mr Tyler? What
end to his follies? What bounds to his pranks?
Age.

More of the Santa Fe prisoners released. The
brig Apalachicola, which arrived at New Or-
leans on the 31st ult. from Tampico via Vera
Cruz, brought as passengers thirteen of the Santa
Fe prisoners, released at the instance of the
German consulate, and one claimed to be a British
subject. [Post.

Planet Mercury.—Mr William Mitchell of
Nantucket, informs the Enquirer that the Planet
Mercury, which Copernicus regretted on his
death bed he had never seen, and which Delam-
bre in a long life devoted to Astronomy, saw but
twice, has been for several days distinctly visible
in the western twilight. It may be seen by di-
recting the attention a little north of Venus now
very conspicuous. 'The two planets are so nearly
in the same line of vision, that they pass the
meridian on the 7th instant within one minute of
each other, and their apparent distance asunder
exceeds but little the apparent semi-diameter of
the moon.

Green Peas were offered in the Bath market
on Monday at \$2 per bushel; and Salmon at 10
cts. per pound.

The Hamburg Sufferers. The British Queen
took out \$5,500, realized in New York, for the
relief of the Hamburgers, and a considerable
relief of the Hamburgers will go out by the Great Western.
Mr. Wm. B. Astor, with his usual munificence,
made a princely donation of \$4,000.

New Hampshire. In convention of the two
Houses of the New Hampshire Legislature on
Saturday, the committee to whom were referred
the returns of votes of the people on the question
of a revision of the constitution of the State, re-
ported that the number of votes returned in fa-
vor of the revision was 1783, and the number
against it 10,819.

MARRIED.

In Rumford, by James H. Farnum, Esq., Mr Wm.
G. Martin to Miss Louisa S. Knight, both of Rumford.
In Elliot, Me., Mr Wm. H. Swett, of Portland, to
Miss Mary P. Carpenter, daughter of the late Seth
Carpenter, Esq. of Paris.
In Warren, Mr Arthur Treat, to Miss Harriet Wyllie

BONNETS, BONNETS.
A new supply of FLO-
RENCE, and other
kinds of the latest style of
BONNETS, just received
and for sale cheap, by
H. W. GOODNOW.
Norway, June 18, 1842. 7c0pif

BOOKS! BOOKS!!
THE subscriber will sell his stock of MISCELLAN-
eous Books very low. Now is the time for BAFT-
GAINS. W. E. GOODNOW.
Norway, June 18, 1842. 7c0pif

To the Hon. Court of County Commissioners within and
for the County of Oxford.

THE undersigned respectfully represent that a Coun-
ty road was located through the town of Dixfield
in said County and Carthage and Wilton in the County
of Franklin, in the year A. D. 1840, on the petition of
John H. Willard & 75 others, which said road has not
been made, nor has anything been done thereto—thatis
said road is altogether inexpedient and not required
for public convenience or necessity. We therefore pray
that the same may be discontinued.

JOHN J. HOLMAN, } Selectmen of Dixfield for
JOHN B. MARROW, } 1842, in behalf of the In-
GEO. R. RANDALL, } habitants of said town.

STATE OF MAINE.
Oxford, ss:—At a meeting of the County Commis-
sioners begun and holden at Paris, within and for the
County of Oxford, on the second Tuesday of May, A.
D. 1842.

ON the foregoing petition, Ordered, that the petiti-
oners give notice to all persons and corporations in-
terested that the County Commissioners of said Coun-
ties of Oxford and Franklin will meet at Col. Samuel
Morrell's Tavern in Dixfield, on Wednesday, the seven-
teenth day of August, next, at ten o'clock A. M., when
they will proceed to view the route set forth in the peti-
tion; and immediately after such view, at some conve-
nient place in the vicinity, will give a hearing to the
parties and their witnesses, by causing attested copies
of said petition and of this order of notice to be
served on the Chairman of the County Commissioners
of said County of Franklin, and on the Clerks of the
towns of Dixfield, Carthage, and Wilton, and by posting
up like copies in three public places in each of said towns
of Dixfield, Carthage, and Wilton, and by publishing the
same three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat,
printed at Paris, and in the Age, printed at Augusta,
being the public Newspaper issued by the printer to the
State, and in the Franklin Register, printed at Farming-
ton, the first of said publications in each of the other
two towns to be made, served and posted, at least, thirty
days before the said time of meeting, that all persons in-
terested may then and there appear and show cause, if
any they have, why the prayer of said petition should
not be granted.

Attest—J. G. COLE, Clerk.
A true copy of said petition and order thereon.
3w7 Attest—J. G. COLE, Clerk.

To the Hon. Court of County Commissioners within and
for the County of Oxford.

THE inhabitants of Paris, in said County, respect-
fully represent that by the location of certain Coun-
ty roads in said town, the County road that lies between
the north line of Emmor Rawson's land and the south
line of land formerly owned and occupied by Levi Rawson
and passing near the dwelling house of said Emmor
Rawson and the dwelling house formerly occupied by
said Levi Rawson all in said Paris, has become useless
and unnecessary as a County road—Wherefore they pray
that the same may be discontinued. In behalf of said
inhabitants.

MOSES HAMMOND, } Selectmen
AMERICK THAYER, } of Paris.
EDENR THAYER, }

STATE OF MAINE.
Oxford, ss:—At a meeting of the County Commis-
sioners begun and holden at Paris, within and for said
County of Oxford, on the second Tuesday of May, A.
D. 1842.

ON the foregoing petition, Ordered, that the petiti-
oners give notice to all persons and corporations in-
terested, that the County Commissioners will meet at
the dwelling house of Emmor Rawson in Paris, on
Thursday, the eleventh day of August, next, at ten o'-
clock A. M., when they will proceed to view the route set
forth in the petition; and immediately after such view, at
some convenient place in the vicinity will give a hear-
ing to the parties and their witnesses, by causing attest-
ed copies of said petition and of this order of notice to be
served on the Clerk of said town of Paris, and by posting
up like copies in three public places in said Paris, and
by publishing the same three weeks successively in
the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, the first
of said publications in each of the other two towns to be
made, served, and posted, at least, thirty days before the
said time of meeting, that all persons interested may
then and there appear, and show cause if any they have,
why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Attest—J. G. COLE, Clerk.
A true copy of said Petition and Order thereon.
6 Attest—J. G. COLE, Clerk.

Foreclosure.

WHEREAS, JEREMIAH EASTMAN did on the eighth
day of May, A. D. 1840, convey in Mortgage to
William Hapgood a certain tract of land situate in Frye-
burg, being part of a lot laid out to the right of Benja-
min Russell, fourth Division, reference to the Registry
of Deeds for the Western District of the County of Ox-
ford being had, Book 20th, pages 426 & 427, for further
description of the mortgaged premises; and whereas the
condition of said Mortgage is broken, the said William
Hapgood hereby gives notice pursuant to law, that he
claims the possession of said mortgaged premises, and to
foreclose said Mortgage for condition broken.

WILLIAM HAPGOOD.
June 15, 1842. 3w7

Brick! Lime! Lumber!
SHEET Lead, Sheet Zinc, Gutter Leads, Oven, Ash,
and Boiler Mouths, &c. &c. constantly on hand
and for sale, by
W. E. GOODNOW.
Norway, June 18, 1842. 7c0pif

TEAMS! TEAMS!!
WANTED to contract for hauling one hundred
thousand of Lumber from Norway to Harrison,
and from Oxford to Portland. Inquire of
WM. E. GOODNOW.
Norway, June 18, 1842. 7c0pif

Commissioners' Notice.

A further time of two months from the 24th day of
May is allowed to the creditors of the estate of
TIMOTHY ABBOTT,
late of Andover, in said county, deceased, to bring in
and prove their claims; and the undersigned, Commis-
sioners on said estate, hereby give notice that they will
attend to that service at the House of the late deceased
on Wednesday, the 13th day of July next, at three o'clock
in the afternoon.

EDWARD L. POOR, } Com'rs.
SILVANUS POOR, Jr. }

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned,
that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust
of Administrator of the estate of

ISAAC HUNT,
late of Hancock, in the County of Hillsborough, and State of
New Hampshire, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs.
He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said
deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who
have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

BENEZER EAMES.
Bethel, May 24, 1842.

JEW DAVID'S PLASTER.

A new supply of this celebrated article just received,
and for sale, by
W. E. GOODNOW.
Norway, June 15, 1842. 7c0pif

Washingtonian Celebration.
The members of the different Temperance Societies
in Oxford County met at Rumford Corner on Saturday,
the 11th day of June, for the purpose of choosing officers
to preside at a Celebration in that place on the 4th of
July next. The meeting was called to order by Henry
C. Rolfe, made choice as follows:—
1st. Henry C. Rolfe, Chairman.
2d. Dr. Hiram Bartlett, Clerk.
3d. Gen. Alvan Bolster, President.
4th. John Y. Dustin, Edward L. Poor, and John B.
Marrow, Vice Presidents.
5th. James H. Farnum, Marshal.
6th. James C. Bean and Henry C. Rolfe, Deputy Mar-
shals.
7th. B. B. Murray, Orator.
8th. E. E. Hopkins, Chaplain.
9th. John M. Eustis, Toast Master.
10th. Abner K. Knapp, Assistant Toast Master.
11th. David Knapp, C. Smith, H. Bartlett, M. W.
Kimball, P. Kimball, F. M. Wheeler, A. Grah-
man, S. G. Stevens, M. Monroe, W. P. Frost, and J.
Keyes, Committee of Arrangements.
P. S. The procession will be formed at ten o'clock
A. M. The public services will commence at eleven
o'clock. Dinner at the Inn of J. Virgin, Esq. at one
o'clock, P. M.

HENRY C. ROLFE, Chairman.
HIRAM BARTLETT, Secretary.

Temperance Meeting.

The Annual Meeting of the North Paris Washington
Total Abstinence Society will be held in the Meeting
House at North Paris on MONDAY, the 4th of July next,
at one o'clock P. M. Address by Col CHARLES AN-
drews, of Turner. Per order.
North Paris, June 17th, 1842.

OXFORD COUNTY TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.

The Annual Meeting of the Oxford County Temper-
ance Convention will be held in the Rev. Mr. Hurd's
Meeting House at FRYBURG, on Monday, the fourth day
of July next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon. An Ad-
dress and other suitable exercises suitable to the oc-
casion may be expected. The friends of the cause are in-
vited to attend.
Per order of the Executive Committee.
LEVI WHITMAN.
Norway, June 20th, 1842.

Emancipation.

TO whom it may concern.—This may certify that
I have this day relinquished to my son, ELIAS
OLDHAM, his time, and do declare him free to act and
dwell for himself; and I shall neither claim any of his
earnings nor pay any debts of his contracting after this
date.
Witness: STEPHEN R. FLETCHER.
Paris, March 15th, 1842. 3w7

Wanted—Immediately.

TWO or THREE APPRENTICE GIRLS to the
Tailoring business. Enquire of
MICAH ALLEN.
Paris, June 14, 1842. 3w6

Commissioners' Notice.

THE subscribers, having been appointed by the Judge
of Probate for the County of Oxford to receive and
examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of
BENJA. RUSSELL,
late of Bethel, in said county, deceased, hereby give no-
tice that six months from the twenty-fourth day of May
1842, are allowed said creditors to bring in and prove
their claims; and we will attend the service assigned us
at the dwelling house of James Walker in said Bethel,
on Thursday, the fourteenth day of July, and Thursday,
the twenty-fourth day of November next, between the
hours of one and five of the clock P. M. on each of said
days.

SAMUEL BARKER, } Commissioners.
MICAH BLAKE, }

Bethel, May 31, 1842. 3 G

At a Court of Probate holden at Paris, within and for the
County of Oxford, on the 24th day of May, in the year of our
Lord eighteen hundred and forty-two—
On the petition of Charles Porter, Guardian of Hiram
Knight, a minor child and heir of Hiram Knight, late of said
County, deceased, praying for license to sell said minor interest
in the real estate of his late Father, as particularly de-
scribed in said Petition, for the purpose of putting out and se-
curing the proceeds thereof to said minor on interest.—It was
Ordered,
That the Guardian give notice to all persons interest-
ed, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks
successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that
they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in
said County, on the 4th Tuesday of June next, at ten o'clock
in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the
same should not be granted.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County
of Oxford, on the 24th day of May, in the year of our Lord
eighteen hundred and forty-two—
On the petition of Rebecca Twitchell, Widow of Levi
L. Twitchell, late of said Paris, deceased, praying for an al-
lowance out of the personal estate of said deceased; and also
for the return of her real estate of said deceased may be as-
signed her.—It was
Ordered,
That the said Petitioner give notice to all persons interest-
ed, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks
successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that
they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in
said County, on the 4th Tuesday of June next, at ten o'clock
in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the
same should not be granted.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County
of Oxford, on the 24th day of May, in the year of our Lord
eighteen hundred and forty-two—
On the petition of Charles Porter, Guardian of Hiram
Knight, a minor child and heir of Hiram Knight, late of said
County, deceased, praying for license to sell said minor interest
in the real estate of his late Father, as particularly de-
scribed in said Petition, for the purpose of putting out and se-
curing the proceeds thereof to said minor on interest.—It was
Ordered,
That the Guardian give notice to all persons interest-
ed, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks
successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that
they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in
said County, on the 4th Tuesday of June next, at ten o'clock
in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the
same should not be granted.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County
of Oxford, on the 24th day of May, in the year of our Lord
eighteen hundred and forty-two—
On the petition of Rebecca Twitchell, Widow of Levi
L. Twitchell, late of said Paris, deceased, praying for an al-
lowance out of the personal estate of said deceased; and also
for the return of her real estate of said deceased may be as-
signed her.—It was
Ordered,
That the said Petitioner give notice to all persons interest-
ed, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks
successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that
they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in
said County, on the 4th Tuesday of June next, at ten o'clock
in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the
same should not be granted.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County
of Oxford, on the 24th day of May, in the year of our Lord
eighteen hundred and forty-two—
On the petition of Rebecca Twitchell, Widow of Levi
L. Twitchell, late of said Paris, deceased, praying for an al-
lowance out of the personal estate of said deceased; and also
for the return of her real estate of said deceased may be as-
signed her.—It was
Ordered,
That the said Petitioner give notice to all persons interest-
ed, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks
successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that
they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in
said County, on the 4th Tuesday of June next, at ten o'clock
in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the
same should not be granted.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County
of Oxford, on the 24th day of May, in the year of our Lord
eighteen hundred and forty-two—
On the petition of Rebecca Twitchell, Widow of Levi
L. Twitchell, late of said Paris, deceased, praying for an al-
lowance out of the personal estate of said deceased; and also
for the return of her real estate of said deceased may be as-
signed her.—It was
Ordered,
That the said Petitioner give notice to all persons interest-
ed, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks
successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that
they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in
said County, on the 4th Tuesday of June next, at ten o'clock
in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the
same should not be granted.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County
of Oxford, on the 24th day of May, in the year of our Lord
eighteen hundred and forty-two—
On the petition of Rebecca Twitchell, Widow of Levi
L. Twitchell, late of said Paris, deceased, praying for an al-
lowance out of the personal estate of said deceased; and also
for the return of her real estate of said deceased may be as-
signed her.—It was
Ordered,
That the said Petitioner give notice to all persons interest-
ed, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks
successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that
they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in
said County, on the 4th Tuesday of June next, at ten o'clock
in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the
same should not be granted.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County
of Oxford, on the 24th day of May, in the year of our Lord
eighteen hundred and forty-two—
On the petition of Rebecca Twitchell, Widow of Levi
L. Twitchell, late of said Paris, deceased, praying for an al-
lowance out of the personal estate of said deceased; and also
for the return of her real estate of said deceased may be as-
signed her.—It was
Ordered,
That the said Petitioner give notice to all persons interest-
ed, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks
successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that
they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in
said County, on the 4th Tuesday of June next, at ten o'clock
in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the
same should not be granted.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County
of Oxford, on the 24th day of May, in the year of our Lord
eighteen hundred and forty-two—
On the petition of Rebecca Twitchell, Widow of Levi
L. Twitchell, late of said Paris, deceased, praying for an al-
lowance out of the personal estate of said deceased; and also
for the return of her real estate of said deceased may be as-
signed her.—It was
Ordered,
That the said Petitioner give notice to all persons interest-
ed, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks
successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that
they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in
said County, on the 4th Tuesday of June next, at ten o'clock
in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the
same should not be granted.

At a Court of Probate held at

